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POETRY.

THE CUPID AND PSYCHE. They told her that he, to whose sweet voice she Thro' night's fleeting hours was a spirit unblest; Unboly the eyes that beside her had glisten'd, And evil the lips she in darkness had prest.

When next in thy chamber the bridegroom re Bring near him thy lamp when in slumber he And there, as the light o'er his dark features Thou'lt see what a demon hath won all thy

' Too fond to believe them, yet doubting, yet fear-When calm lay the sleeper, she stole with her And saw such a vision ! no image appearing
To bards in their day-dreams, was ever so

A youth but just passing from childhood's sweet morning, Whose innocent blood had not yet fled away; While gleams from beneath his shut eyelids gave Of summer noon lightnings that under them

' His brow had a grace more than mortal around it, While, glossy as gold from a fairy land mine, His sunny hair hung—& the flowers that crown'd Seem'd fresh from the breeze of some garden

* Entranced stood the bride, on that miracle gazing,
What late was but love is idolatry now,
But, ah! in her tremor that fatal lamp raising,
A sparkle flew from it, & droop'd on his brow.

' All's lost! With a start, from his rosy sleep waking,
The spirit flash'd o'er her bis glances of fire—
then slow from the clasp of her snowy arms
breaking,
Thus said, in a voice more of sorrow than ire:

" Farewell ! what a dream thy suspicion bath

broken—
Thus ever affection's fond vision is cross'd—
Dissolved are her spells when a doubt is but And love, once distrusted, forever is lost !' '

THE FUGITIVE-A TALE.

BY L. WILMER.

Ye madmen, bold ! Who quench the fires of your pernicious rage With purple torrents issuing from your veins. SHAKSPEARE.

There are few things more destructive to our peace and happiness in this world, than frequent fits of violent and ancontrolls able anger. For besides the present uneasiness occasioned by the inordinate indulgence of this passion, it often gives occasion for future repentance, and perhaps is succeeded by the most poignant regret.

A few years ago there appeared in the city of New York a young man who excited no ordinary degree of attention. He was, in all likelihood, a native of this country, but from what particular section he had come was an impenetrable mystery. On his arrival he was a perfect stranger in the city, but he had subsequently formed much acquaintance in the gay circles of society, and among the literary amateurs, to whom his classical attainments always rendered him an acceptable companion. He passed by the name of Moreton, but if any person were so inquisitive as to wish to become acquainted with his family history, his place of nativity, or the circum stances of his former life, the enquiry was immediately checked by the most haughty reserve, and sometimes even with visible resentment. These peculiarities, for a time, passed with little observation, as Moreton appeared to be wealthy, and his conduct, which was uniformly upright and honorable, forbade the suspicion that he had been guilty of any unworthy action, much less of any crime that might fix a stigma on his character.

Among the families he had been accustomed to visit was that of Mr. Selby, a gentleman of great respectability, who pursuits, but having acquired a large for his extraordinary behaviour, he shall see tune, he had retired from business, and me no more.' about two miles from the city His dwelling was adorned with all the rural decora- the first time in her life the latter experitions that wealth could purchase, or a refined and even romantic taste could suggest. But the chief ornament was his daugh-

and in that case, conversational intercourse only is necessary to create a mutual attachment. This opportunity was not want. ing, and the attachment followed of course. Oh, how important is it for females to use the utmost circumspection before they suffer their affections to be engaged by the concealments would be desirable, without assiduities and insinuating manners of their the supposition of a crime. But tell me admirers ! tion, but her character was tinged with romance, which often perverts the best natu- them acknowledge their error, ral abilities. The progress of love is somesure though imperceptible. It was thus in have been prompted by their solicitude for times like the advance of a consumption,

the present instance; before the parties my welfare. To convince us of our error, became aware of their situation, they were deeply involved in that tender regard for each other, which, with minds of real sensibility, is not frequently evanescent. Moreton and Clarissa seemed entranced in the delicious anticipations of their future happiness, but were soon awakened to present sufferings and painful realities. There are many persons who will take

as much pains to accomplish the misery of others as to advance their own welfare. Of this number was Maria Caldwell; deficient in personal charms herself, she concealed in her bosom the most inveterate spite against those who possessed the advantages of beauty. She was intimate with Clarissa, but that innocent and unsuspecting girl had never discovered this detestable trait in her character.

Maria envied Clarissa her elegant admirer, and revolved in her mind some plan to disappoint what she knew to be the wishes of her artless acquaintance. Whether the demon himself suggests expedients to his agents, or whether vicious people are naturally more fruitful in the invention of schemes than others, we know not it is certain, however, that when a wicked design is once formed, means are seldom wanting to carry that design into execution. Whenever Moreton was mentioned in her presence, Maria assumed a look of perplexity, and sometimes even let fall expressions of doubt and suspicion. For sometime this conduct was slightly observed, but at length even the unsuspecting Clarissa was alarmed, and one day addressed Maria to the following purpose :...

' For the sake of heaven, my friend, tell me what you know of Moreton, or of what you suspect him; I observe there is something in your thoughts which you have a reluctance to reveal; but you know the engagement between Moreton and myself, you know also that those engagements will probably be consummated in a short time by a matrimonial union; if you, therefore, know ought to his disadvantage, it is your duty, as my friend, to make the disclosure. To which Maria replied :-

I hope your prudence itself would prevent adversity. such an inconsiderate step.'

It will be seen that Maria reasoned here with some accuracy, and only a good motive was wanting to make her conduct exemplary. Her words had the desired effect ; Clarissa sat some moments in silence and dejection; at length she raised her head and answered in the following words :...

' It was always my intention to demand some explanation of his mysterious conduct, and I believe that he would give it. It was my belief also that his reserve was occasioned by some painful circumstances in his former life, but I never suspected him of any thing criminal. When next we had formerly been engaged in mercantile meet, however, if he refuses to account

enced mental anguish and painful suspense, sal theme of admiration, and whose worth (a rare circumstance in such cases) was proportioned to her beauty.

scarcely been gone nan an nour before the apartment....He perceived by an ancient and umbrageous for the plain. This may have arisen from the place, with the belly cut open, from which the heart and liver had been extracted, proportioned to her beauty.

scarcely been gone nan an nour before the plain. This may have arisen from the place, with the belly cut open, from which the heart and liver had been extracted, plain, was two miles wide at its terminating clouds in this region, more than five thousand in a nullan near this place, with the belly cut open, from which the heart and liver had been extracted. There are now two men confined in the

power to clear up those suspicions which city of New York, and contained a popuhad arisen concerning his character.

Moreton became agitated in his turn. inhabitants! 'Miss Selby,' said he, 'I have requested you to excuse me on this point; can you imagine no circumstances wherein such Clarissa did not want discre- who they are who have endeavored to fill your mind with distrust and I will make

'The persons who suggested these suspicions,' said Clarissa, ' are my friends, and you must remove the causes which gave rise to our erroneous impressions. In short, Mr. Moreton, however painful a separation may be to my own feelings, I can never be yours while you preserve this mysterious silence.'

This conversation continued for a con siderable time; Moreton used argument and entreaty to induce Clarissa to give up the inquiry-but she was not to be moved from her purpose, & her pertinacity almost drove him to phrenzy. At length, starting from his seat, he exclaimed- Miss Selby, I have done; your object is gained-it is my unhappy destiny that pursues me, and I find it is vain to contend with that destiny. I will unveil this mystery, and then we must part forever. Oh Clarissa, did I ever expect to utter these words !... part ... and forever ; but it is unavoidable. I feel an irresistable impulse in my mind which drives me to make my confession. Know then that my real name is * * * * and that I am a murderer.' At these words Clarissa clasped her

hands in agony; all color forsook her face, and she scarcely heard the voice, or understood the language of Moreton, as he continued :.... Yes, Clarissa, I am a murderer, and the murderer of my friend, -the brave, generous and talented George Reynolds. We were born in the same village; educated in the same college; were even descended from the same ancestors; but all this could not prevent me from shedding his blood. One day at a tavern a quarrel arose between us from some trifling origin, and a challenge was the con-We met ... at the first fire, my sequence. ball entered his heart, and I left him dead on the field The laws of our state are severe against duelling, and I was obliged to fly to avoid the disgrace of imprisonment, But I can never escape the innate tormentor of my own conscience. The avenger of blood pursues me from place to place, and I look forward with complacency to the hour that shall release me from the horrors of remorse..... Clarissa, farewell, you shall see me no more—this evening I I should little deserve the name of find something congenial with the storms thy of your regard if I suffered the happi- rolled away, and Clarissa became the wife ness of your life to be destroyed without of an amiable and respectable gentleman, a making any effort to prevent it. It is true, merchant of New York. The recollec-I suspect Moreton, and methinks there is tions of her former suitor, however, were great room for suspicion. Whence did he not entirely obliterated; she thought of come? Would any man, who enjoyed the him with mingled emotions of pity and consciousness of rectitude, refuse to di- horror. One day, while reading the acvulge the place of his nativity and former count of a shipwreck, she discovered in the residence? Is not such a refusal itself a list of those that had perished, the name of presumption of guilt? And again, have Henry Moreton. She had endeavored to you not observed a gloom sometimes gath- persuade herself that all affection for this ering over his countenance, even while he object had been eradicated from her bosom; was in your presence. I do most firmly but a shower of tears now convinced her believe that that gloom is occasioned by that he was not altogether indifferent, and remorse for some concealed and criminal and that the 'first love' of woman is not action, But could you seriously think of often entirely removed by subsequent immarrying a man under such circumstances? pressions, nor destroyed by the frown of

From the Knickerbocker.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES. taken up his residence in a beautiful villa about two miles from the city....His dwelwhich is thought by some to be more intol- Guetemala, and fifteen miles from the pre- largest and most notable of these edifices. ure. Three days since (says my correserable than certainty itself. Maria had sent town of St. Domingo Palenque. It During a part of the time employed in pro- pondent, whose letter is dated the 2d inst.) scarcely been gone half an hour before was situated on an elevated plain, now secuting the work, a thick fog pervaded a child was found in a nullah near this

tween the minds of Clarissa and Moreton, ly requested to know whether it was in his ence, more than ten times larger than the lation of probably near three millions of relics stood boldly in view.

> 'There is more
> In such a survey, than the sating gaze
> Of wonder pleased, or awe that would
> or the mere praise Of art and its great masters

The approach to the magnificent ruins of this great and ancient city was made by er buildings, which so long resisted the de-Del Rio from the village of Palenque. This vastating influence of time, were seen upon latter place, we are led to conclude from high and spacious mounds of earth, and all Don Domingo Juarros, was an ancient vil- surrounding the principal teocult, or temple, to which we have alluded, which is now dad del Palenque,' from which it is distant which way soever he turns his eye. but a few miles. This antique city is also called, by Juarros, Colhuanan, probably unrivaled; the waters sweet and pure, the borders of the city.

at the distance of six miles, is the little have hereafter occasion more particularly the natives 'Otulum,' which discharges it- posed was their principal depot of comself also into the Tulija. Immense heaps merce. The rivers afforded them short & will embark on the ocean, where I may of ruins are here discovered, in every direct uninterrupted communications east, north tion, which render the travelling very your friend, my dear Clarissa, if I forbore and tempests of my own mind.' So saying ficult for nearly two miles. At length you the province of Yucatan, from the similartime for thousands of years; and now present to the curious a character unlike that of any structures which have come down to the present period of the world. Some are more dilipidated than others; yet many of their apartments are in good condition. It was impossible for the enthusiastic explorer to proceed to an examination even of the exterior of those singular buildings, until the thick and heavy forest trees, the piles of crumbling fragments, and the superimposing earth, had been removed. Two hundred men were therefore obtained among the natives, who, with various implements, proceeded to the laborious work of removing the many obstructions upon, and immediately surrounding, the remain-Conformably to the information commus ing buildings. All the means necessary to nicated by the Governor of Guatemala, the the execution of this difficult part of the King of Spain, in 1786, thirty years sub- enterprize could not be made available. In sequent to the discovery of the ruins, coms about twenty days, however, the task of missioned, under the direction of that func. felling the forest trees, and of consuming tionary, Don Antonie Del Rio, captain in them by fire, was accomplished Some of his Majesty's cavalry service in that pro- these trees, according to Waldrick, who mity:vince, to proceed with despatch, and the has since distinctly counted their concenrequisite means, to the exploration of the tric circles, were more than nine hundred great ruins of the citidel of Ciudad del years of age! The workmen now breath-Palenque....signifying the city of the de- ed a freer air, and viewed the massive and general report says, that a Rajpootsert, called Otulum, from the name of a structures, disencumbered of the dense fol- nee of distinction, residing a few days river running near it, which we shall here- liage which had enveloped them. From the march hence, and who has for some days after notice-situated in the province of summit of the mountain, forming a ridge past been in a dangerous state of illness, Ciudad Real Chiapa. This city was three to the plain, these buildings were present- having been informed by her medical adco, about two hundred & forty miles from and fifty in length, in the sentre of which eat the heart and liver of twenty young Tabasco, south of Vera Cruz, northeast of on a mound sixty feet in height, stood the children, at length acquiesced in the meas-

There appeared to be a congeniality be- | She told him without reserve, and earnest- point, upwards of sixty miles in circumfer- and feet above the level of the sea. On

From the central temple. (for such it was,)was seen stupendous heaps of stone fragments, as far as the eye could reach; the distance to which they extended, being traversed, was more than eight leagues. They stretched along the base of the mountain in a continuous range. The othlage of Tzendales, as it was within the above-mentioned. There are five to the kingdom of that people; but of the time of north; four to the south; three at the east, its settlement by the Spaniards, we are not and one at the west; all built of hewn stone, informed. It has been ascertained, that in the most durable style of architecture. the first settlement made in the province, The river Micol winds round the base of was by Diego Mazariegos, as early as 1528, the mountain, at this point of the ancient when he established the village of Ciudad city, and was nearly two miles in width. Real, the present capital city of the Inten- Into this descend small streams, which wash dency, with the view of keeping in subject the foundations of the buildings. Were it tion the inhabitants of the province, which not for the forest, a view would present ithe, with much difficulty, had recovered self, calculated to excite the beholder with from the natives. In the province were the profoundest emotions. Here and there numerous Indian villages, filled with the might be seen the crumbling remnants of peaceful owners of the soil, when invaded civil, sacred, and military works. Walls, by the more cruel and barbarous Spaniards. columns, tables, and curiously sculptured St. Domingo Palenque is on the borders of blocks, fortifications, passes, dykes, viathe Intendencies of Ciudad Real & Yuca- ducts, extensive excavations, and subterratan. It is now the head of a Catholic cu- nean passages broke upon the sight in all rancy, and enjoys a wild but salubrious air. directions. Even now, the observer sees It is distinguished from its having within many of these specimens of art diversifying its jurisdiction the vistiges of the great city the scenes before him. The bas-reliefs and hieroglyphice fill him with wonder and called by the Spaniards, in contradistinc enthusiasm. The field of research and tion to the name of the above village, 'Ciu- of speculation seems, indeed, unbounded, The natural beauty of the scene is also

for better reasons than any that have been locality charming and picturesque; the soil assigned by others in giving it a different rich and fertile, beyond any other portion appellation. Much difference of opinion of the globe; and the climate incomparably still exists as to the ancient name of this genial and healthful. Natural productions wonderful city. Professor Rafinesque con- teem in wild and luxuriant profusion. tends, with much assurance, that he has Fruits and vegetables, which, under the found, beside the name of the city, the hand of cultivation, undergo the happiest true key to all the extraordinary hiero- modifications, are every where seen in the glyphics to be seen there. Its real name, greatest abundance. The rivers abound according to this antiquarian, was Otulum, with numerous varieties of fish and molufrom the name of the river washing the sca, and these streams being large, afford every facility for navigation, in almost eve-From Palenque, the last town northward ry direction. The people are presumed to in the province of Chiaps, says Del Rio, have maintained an active and peaceable taking a northerly course, and ascending a commerce with their neighbors, whose ruridge of high land that divides the kingdom ined cities have recently been discovered in of Gautemala from Yucatan or Campeachy. different directions, and which we shall river Micol, the waters of which, flowing to notice. The great Tulija opens a pasin an easterly direction, unite with the sage for trade to the province of Tabasco, Tulia, bending towards Tobasco. on the sea coast of Catasaja. The Chaca-After passing the Micol, the ascent begins, wal, falling into the great Usumasinta, preand at one and a half miles from them, the sents a direct route and easy passage to the traveller crosses another stream, called by kingdom of Yucatan, where it may be supand west. The primitive inhabitants of ests are concerned. I should be unworthy of von record if Lanflered the happing the condition in which they were left by gion to those of Palenque, were in the closthe people who, at some ramote age, dwelt est bonds of alliance with their christian within them. These, astonishing as it neighbors. Indeed, from all the evidence must seem, have withstood the ravages of we are enabled to collect in relation to this people, they must have enjoyed a felicity more pure and substantial than that of any other nation on the face of the globe.

In the opening of our next number, we shall present a brief description of one of the principal structures to which we have alluded, as having so long outlived their Palencian founders; satisfied that these noble relics, which have come down to us through gray antiquity, must possess deep interest to all inquiring minds; connected as they are with a people, all relics of whom are lost to the world.

CRIMES OF IDOLATRY.—The following horrible transaction, which took place in Ahmednugger, in the British East Indies, is recorded in the Bombay Gazette of April 6. It is one of the appalling superstitions that result from idol, or rather demonworship; and we are glad to learn that the British authorities have apprehended two of the monsters who assisted in the enor-

'It is distressing to relate, that for these few days past several native children have bazaar guard, who have been taken up on an unreserved employment of all the topics Tories, or 8 more than Sir Robert Peel companies of Infantry, and the Troop of rible traffic. The inhabitants of Ahmedougger are in such a state of trepidation, votes. that their children are kept closely confined to their homes.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The following interesting news we copy from the Mercury of Thursday the 14th instant:

The river and harbour this morning presented a bustle and activity, such as we have seldom witnessed, upwards of eighty vessels were in view at one time beating up with a light air from the westward, amongst these was the Magnet, Graves, which has brought Liverpool papers of the 11th August.

The Civerpool Standard says, 'a rumour was in circulation through the Club Houses in London that Lord Melbourne had already, formally, announced his intention to resign office at the close of the impending elections; and that the rumour had been traced to excellent whig authori ty, and quotes from the London Standard, the motives which induce his Lordship to form this resolution; they are briefly that to hold office in defiance of a British majority, solely by the force of a majority of such Irish members as O'Connell will send to Parliament, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the Irish Roman Catholic party—a party, his lord-ship is made to declare, with which he had ever felt an inconvenience, and a submission he was determined not to endure, & would therefore resign office. The Morning Chronicle makes light of the report.

From the London Standard, 9th inst.

As Lord Melbourne's imputed reasons for the threatened step are honorable to him, we can have no difficulty in giving them circulation:—'I will not,' his Lordship is understood to say, 'prejudice the chances of my party by abandoning the post in which that party has placed me, during the elections; but no consideration shall tempt me to hold office against the declared sense of the people of England, solely by the aid of a doubtful majority, supplied, for the most part, by Mr. O'Connell's nominees. My position in the last Parliament was wholly different; the late House of Commons was not mine...it was called by Sir R. Peel. It placed me in office by a considerable majority, British and Irish; and I had no right, under the circumstances, to analyse with jealousy the composition of the majority. To hold office now, however, in defiance of a majority of British Representatives, solely by force of such a majority of Irish Members as Mr. O'Connell will send to Parliament with the aid of Government, which cannot be withheld from him, would be really to place the British Empire in subjection to the dangerous Irish Roman Catholic party ... a party which I have ever felt an inconvenience, and submission to which I never will endure. I will, therefore, resign office.' This declaration which we firmly believe to have been repeated by the Premier, more than a dozen times, proves that if Lord Melbourne does not feel as he ought to do, he knows how an English gentleman ought to feel. We shall, of course, be contradicted by the Whig Radical journals, which will continue to libel the Noble Lord by representing him as the indentured slave of O Connell. But we put our statement to the good sense of the country, once more affirming our full conviction of the

The Standard of the 10th contains an article corroborative of the statement which it published the day previous, effecting the resignation of Lord Melbourne. The following extracts will serve to show that the information, on the authority of which the announcement was made, was deemed satisfactory:

"Our contemporary, the Morning Chronicle, affects to make light of our statements as to Lord Melbourne's declared intention to resign when the elections shall be concluded. For this we prepared our readers; but we think that in the foregoing abstract of the results of the elections, every one will see abundant confirmation of those views ascribed by our several informants to the Premier; and, as we firmly believe, again and again professed by his Lordship in nearly the same words which we yes-

terday ascribed to him. 'It is now somewhere about a year since Lord Brougham, as was supposed, in the Edinburgh Review, warned Ministers that they could not hope to carry on the Goverament by the 'measure-cast majority' that they then commanded.... Now that ' measure-cast majority' was very considerbly reduced by the various insulated elections that occurred during the twelve months subsequent to Lord Brougham's warning. But a further reduction of thirty, equivalent to sixty votes on a division, must bring it to nothing, or rather, within the catagory of negative quantities. Such a reduction will leave Ministers in a minority of fifty-five upon the Church-rate question....in a minority of thirty-four upon the Irish Tithe question ... and so of all the great Ministerial questions agitated in the last session.

But does any one suppose that Lord Melbourne will be so insane, as to attempt carrying on the Government in such minorities, even could the attempt be permitted? As his Lordship has honestly confessed, the Crown—to call it no worse—notwithstand—calculates that when the elections for the 29th day of last June in the following maning a most profligate abuse of the Whig whole United Kingdom are completed, the ner, viz: Radical practice of enormous lying, and numbers will be 340 Reformers and 318

suspicion of being connected with this hor- of seditious agitation, he finds himself mi nus thirty adherents, equivalent to sixty worth dinner on Monday last .- Advertiser.

But, though we do not think well of Lord Melbourne, we acquit him of the ignominious purpose imputed by his organs of the press, and adhere to our conviction we have heard within these last twenty-four hours-that he has candidly declared his ination we believe that the following may resolution to hold office no longer.

generally rumoured in the club houses this several of the London papers, but as it is morning, (Thursday,) that he had actually the result of careful examination we feel tendered his resignation. Whether this is confident that it may be relied upon. he case or not, the event cannot be far dis- There are not more than two or three tant. Lord Melbourne had an audience members of whose sentiments any reasonas of her Majesty yesterday, at which he is bie doubt can be entertained, and those we said to have declared his inability to carry have placed on 'the Tory side of the acon the Government any longer. There is some talk of a Coalition Ministry; but I think the great Conservative leaders are too wise to dream of any such project. You may expect to hear something very conclusive as to the fate of the Ministry before Monday next.'

'I have just heard that Lord Melbourne has intimated to his associates in office that he must resign, and that they have most urgently beseeched him to defer carrying his resolution into effect until after the assembling of Parliament.'

The Liverpool paper gives 'a profit and loss account' of the gains by each party, so far as the returns had been received; i makes the Ministerial gains 46, and the Conservative gains 66, leaving the latter a

clear majority of 20. We have since received the Shipping Gazette of the 8th, 9th, and 10th August, by the Canada from Greenock, from which

we glean the following additional extracts : The Morning Post, a Conservative paper, says, on the 10th August ... speaking of the Elections :- 'The Whig Radicals are in despair.'-The Morning Advertiser, a Radical print thus complains- 'The fact is undeniable...that a more gigantic system of corruption and bribery has burked the free voice of public opinion and perverted the freedom of election than even prevailed before the extinction of Gatton and Sarum, formers, and will give Ministers a majorisand the consignment of the old rotten beroughs to schedule A.'- It denies, however, that any reaction has taken place, and whole empire. Our own belief is that the attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the want of protection than we ventured to anticipate last week. for public opinion, which is to be obtained by the ballot, a measure it holds the people will be driven to by insisting upon the results of the elections.

The Morning Chronicle attributes the success of the Conservatives to intimidation and the delicacy of Ministers in not making use of their patronage.

The United Service Gazette has the fol-

lowing notice of the removal of the 83d Regiment from Halifax-

'In consequence of the revolutionary state of affairs in Canada, the Vestal and creased to 44, as in such cases they are Champion had been sent from Halifax to manifestly not only to be withdrawn from Quebec, with the 83d Regiment, and fur- the Tory numbers, but to be added to the ther reinforcements were expected from list of the supporters of Government. the West Indies. So much for my Lord Whenever they are found voting against Glenelg's Colonial management.

From the Quebec Morning Herald.

Later Still. The Rebecca from Greenock also arrived yesterday. By her we have received a file of the London Shipping Gazette to the 14th August and the Greenock Advertiser of the same date. The following respecting the elections is from the latter paper— The report of the retirement of Lord

ted by the conservative papers.

those for Ireland are pretty well advanced.

remained exactly as they were.

ferent. In the cities and boroughs both that the gain on either side from the Engmembers to Parliament, and that journal states 109 of these to be conservatives, and 50 supporters of Ministers According to the same authority, 22 county members, who voted with Ministers in the last Parliament, have been displaced by Conservatives, whereas Sir James Graham is the only conservative of this class displaced by a liberal. On a division, this difference would tell as a loss of 42 to the Cabinet. The Times and the Standard make the conservative gain 25 or 50 on a division. The Morning Chronicle of Friday classifies new Parliament is not his Parliament; and, the 610 members returned, as consisting Provincial Statute. notwithstanding an unsparing use of the of 306 Liberals and 304 Conservatives, &

From the Liverpool Times, 15th August.

And Still Later. The Elections The election returns from England, Wales, and Scotland, are -a conviction greatly corroborated by what now complete; those from Ireland are nearly so; and after a very careful exambe relied upon as a correct statement of From the Private Correspondence of the Gazetee. parties which have been contending for the comparative strength of the two great 'Lord Melbourne is 'hard up.' It was victory. It differs from the accounts in count :-

In the cities and boroughs of England & Wales the Reformers have returned 191 members and the Tories 150; giving the former a majority of 41 votes.

In the counties of England and Wales the Tories have returned IIO members and the Reformers only 49; thus giving the Tories a majority of 61 votes.

The total number of English members returned by the Tories is, therefore, 260, and that returned by the Reformers is 240; thus giving the Tories a majority of 20 votes amongst the 500 representatives of England and Wales.

In Scotland the number of Reformers elected is 34, and of Tories 19; giving the Reformers a majority of 15 out of 53 votes, and reducing the Tory majority in the whole British representation to 5 votes.

In Ireland there are returned, up to the present time, (or sure of their election) 66 Reformers and 27 Tories, giving the Reformers a majority of 39 votes on the representation of Ireland, and of 34 in the representation of the three kingdoms and the principality. There are no decisive teturns yet from the counties of Cork, Kerry, Longford, Queen's County, Westmeath and Sligo; but of the twelve members returned by those counties, there is reason to expect that at least eight will be Rety of 43 on the representation of Ireland, and of 38 on the representation of the majority will be 40, which is rather more

Result of the Elections - The Elections result may be prospectively stated thus:

Decided Reformers 343 Decided Tories 307 Doubtful 8

658 The majority of decided Reformers over decided Tories will, therefore, be Thirty Six! Whenever the doubtfuls vote with Ministers, the majority of 36 will be inministers, it will, of course, reduce the Ministerial majority to 28 .- Morn. Chron.

From the Montreal Herald.

The Vindicator and the Minerve have of late had their columes filled ad nauseam with correspondences between the Civil Secretary and a few ignorant and bad men, whom chance more than fitness had made Magistrates and Militia Officers, verifying Melbourne from office is not confirmed al- the adage, - Truth is strange strange though such an event was considered ex- than fiction.' These unworthy officials have tremely probable and confidently anticipa- been very properly dismissed from her Ma jesty's service, and his Excellency has con-Greenock, August 14 The English and sequently been loaded with every species Scottish Elections are now concluded, and of vituperation and obloquy, because he will not allow them to insult his Royal The gains and losses for Great Britain may Mistress with impunity. His Excellency now be ascertained with considerable ac- may, however, rest assured that the good feeling of the country is with him, in spite So far as Scotland is concerned matters of the empty clamour of a few brawling country notaries, lawyers, and surgeons. nation to support the constituted laws of the In England matters are somewhat dif- It is now known beyond a doubt that almost all the accounts in the two hireling parties claim a small advantage, and both journals to which we have alluded, regardadmit that in the counties Ministers have ing the contempt shown for the Te Deum lost. According to the Globe, the town and the Proclamation of her Majesty, are the opportunity of manifesting our loyalty elections have produced to Government a unfounded fabrications, and intended solely to our Sovereign. gain of 35, and a loss of 31. The Stand- to operate on the timid minds of her Maard maintains exactly the reverse, & claims jesty's thimblering administration. The a clear gain of five seats to the Conserva- colony is loyal...loyal to the core, and to be made public in the loyal papers of tives. Both parties name the persons on however much the habitans may be misrepwhose return their calculations are founded, resented, we have no doubt but they will Battalion to the commander in chief and but we have not sufficient knowledge of be found unwilling from principle to con- his Lordship's answer to the same. the individuals-most of them only sent to tend with the constitutionalists in Canada. Parliament for the first time ... to say which To prove a general disaffection throughout is in the right. The Spectator maintains the country, the county of the Lake of Two Mountains has been repeatedly referlish boroughs does not exceed one. The red to, but to show that even in the heart Globe on Friday gives a complete list of of the enemy's camp, the reference is an the returns for the counties of England unfortunate one, we have much pleasure and Wales. These altogether send 159 in placing the following correspondence before our readers :

(No. 1.)

ARGENTEUIL, 10th July, 1837. Sir,....I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency the commander in chief's proclamation, dated the 15th day of June, 1837, in sufficient time to have the same distributed to the officers commanding companies under my orders, which was read at the head of each company or detachment on the 29th of said month, being the grand review day, according to

My Battalion was reviewed on the said

Under my immediate command, six

calculated upon in his speech at the Tam- Yeomanry, near the village of Saint Andrews.

> Four companies at the Chute, under the orders of Major T. Barron, and seign-

Two companies, Chatham, under the orders of Captain H. Chapman. Two companies, Grenville, under the

orders of ditto. One company, comprehending the augmentation of Grenville, the Township of Hamilton, taking the front of the Augment tation, to Papineau's Seigniory, by Captain Archibald Campbell.

One company in the rear of Chatham, by captain Peter M'Gibbon.

The two Irish companies situated in a place called Gore, by captain Johnston, and captain Evans; 19 companies making in all an effective force of 1500 able bodied Militia Men.

It is with feelings most gratifying, that I have the honor of communicating to you for his Excellency's information, that the report made to me by the officers who reviewed on that day the different detachments under their respective orders, has been the most satisfactory. The steadiness, the attentiveness, shewn when reading the commander in chief's proclamation, in fact, that true loyalty manifested by officers, non commissioned officers, and militiamen, to our most Gracious Sovereign ready at all times to obey at a moment's warning our Sovereign's commands, whenever called

Allow me to terminate in stating, that I have had the honor of commanding the 2d Battalion of Two Mountains for many years past, and I consider it a duty, which I owe to both officers and men of said Battalion, to come forward and state for the commander in chief's information, that I always found them dearly attached to their beloved Sovereign, and his laws; respectful to their commanding officers, and to all superior officers in the execution of their duty. I beg you will be pleased to lay this report before the commander in chief at your con-

With profound respect, Your most obedient, Humble servant, D. DE HERTEL. Lieutenant Colonel commanding 2d Battalion Two Mountains. L. J. Dunchesnay, Deputy Adjutant General. (A true copy.)
D. DE H.

I have the honor to be,

(No. 2.)

QUEBEC, 22d July, 1837.

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia. Sir,-I have had the honor to submit to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, yours of the 10th instant, and I am commanded by his Lordship, to express to you, the high satisfaction your report, on the order of the 21st ultimo, has afforded to his Excellency, and your usual conduct on the same

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your obedient servant, L. J. DUCHESNAY. Dpty. Adjt. General Militia. Lieut. Col. De Hertel, Commanding 2d Battalion, Lake of Two Mountains, at Argenteuil.

(A true copy.) D. DE H.

(No. 3.)

ARGENTEUIL, 3d August, 1837. SIR,-Having been favoured with the perusal of your report to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, dated the 10th of last

July, together with his Excellency's reply, We the undersigned Field Officers, Captains, Subalterns and Non commissioned officers, first on our own behalf, and secondly, on that of our men, beg leave to assure the commander in chief, that his Lordship may rely upon our fixed determiprovince and to preserve undisturbed our connection with the mother country.

And we request that you will accept of our sincere thanks, for having afforded us

And we further request, that you will be pleased to cause these our sentiments, Montreal, together with your report of your

We have the honor to be,

Sir. Your most obedt. humble servts. Thomas Barron, Major J P Samuel Robertson, do Moses Davis, Pay Master James Mountstevens, Adjt Charles Wates, Qr Mr Edward Rankin, Surgeon Robert M'Caige, Lt M Henry Chapman, Capt D. C. M'Lean, Capt Troop Archibald Campbell, Capt Charles Benedict, do J P Robert Simpson, do Jacob Schagel, do John Ostrom, do John Sinclair, do G. A. Hooker, do Alexr. Johnstone, do Edwin Pridhom, JP do Clarke Davis, Owen Quinn, JP do John Lang, do John Martin, do William Evans,

do

Paul Doig, do Peter M'Gibbon, do William Bond, Robert M'Vicar, late Ajt M Edward Jones, Lieut Robert M'Carge, do David Beattie, do Enok M'Arthur, do Henry Chapman, do Molson Davis, Lt Ajt Troop John Harrington, Crt do Donald Cameron, Lieut Martin Allight, John Noyse, do Duncan M'Dougal, do John M'Phie, James Stephenson, do James Henderson, do Salina Barber, Linas Walding, do Peter M'Martin, do Thomas Monow, do Alexr. M'Gregor, do Alexr. M'Gibbon, do John Conner, Colin Camphell, Ensign Mathew Burwash, do John Stockhouse, do John Douglas, do Robert Tait, do Samuel Smith, do Laughlin M'Clean, do William Henderson, do Ralp Horner, Thomas Wanless, do James Pulluck, William W'Mikan, do John M'Martin, do Frederick Rogers, do Alexander Fraser, do Andrew Bob, John M'Arthur, do do James Cowen, do Stephen Bond, Sergt Major Archibald M'Callum, O Ser Michel Linse, Sergt John Praser, do Thomas Kane, do John Crawford, do Hugh M Neil, Emanuel Fesuara, do do George Albright, William Hyde, do do Peter M'Gregor, do Edward Jones, jr. do Homer Rodden N Fuller, Sergt Maj Troop John M'Martin, Sergt William Gibson, Noel Dorion do Levi Brundige. do William Douglas, do Johnson Smith, Colin Dewer, Robert Thomson, Owen Owens, Duncan Sinclair, James Hendrie, Samuel Dale, William Smith, Orange Hooker, John Gibson, do Jacob Hiss, do William Reynik, do Charles Rathwell, do James Chapman, Samuel Eagleson, Andrew Gallagar, James Wilson, do Thomas Millar, do John Haid, do Thomas Morrison, do Thomas Pollock, do Robert M.Intyre, do Jefferson Steahens do Ralph Lowe-Dougald M'Vicar, do James Lowes, de Finlay M'Martin, Richard Hayes, do William Albright, George Sherett, do John Rogers, do Thomas Kelly, do James Fraser, do Alexander Cameron, de Augus Grunt, do John Smith do David Don, de John Nickle. do Robert M'Gregor, do Andrew Morin, do Robert Henry, D. D'H. (True Copy.) (No. 4.)

Stephen Burwash, do

ARGENTEUIL, 4th August, 1837. Sir.... Having had the honor of perusing your report to the Commander in Chief, dated the 10th of last June, and his Excellency's answer to the same, notwithstanding our exemption from milita duty under the present act of parliament, we the undersigned Magistrates for the District of Montreal, residing in your division of the county of Two Mountains, being well aware of your loyalty as well as that of the officers, non commissioned officers and men under your command, we request you will be pleased to attach our games to the list of officers which you have produced to us in your battalion, we entertain the same sentiments as expressed by them in

their letter addressed to you of the 3d inst. We have the honour to be, Sir Your obedient servants, J. DAVIS, J. P. W. G. BLANCHARD, J. P.

Lieut Col, d'Hertel. 2d Battalion Two Mountains.

From the Montreal Herald. The first step in crime though perhaps not one of great enormity, is the most dans gerous, as having polluted a conscience hitherto pure, but which never can be pure

sensibility is blunted, and the guilty being He may affect to despise them, in order to be have a healthy climate—a land of hills and plunges headlong into crime of deeper and consistent with his principles of misanthropy, but valleys, where brooks of purest water are rected, at the County Town of Sherdarker dye, until his course is arrested by he will, nevertheless swallow their flattery. As not like angels' visits, 'few and far bethe strong arm of the law. Facilis descen-sis Averni. The Editor of the Vinducator the show, of property, has a powerful tendency to has laboured in his vocation to seduce her Majesty's subject from their allegiance to her, and has advocated an infraction of the law as a patriotic deed. For all this, he is carcely amenable to the law, but in tampering with the military, and advising them to desert the Queen, he has placed himself we hope will act accordingly. In Tues- qualities and the virtues, which friendship loves as the result of a good soil, and plentiful day's Vindicator there is an article copied to contemplate, and then you will have friends. from an equally respectable contemporary, the Toronto Constitution, under the head of 'Who would be a Soldier?' followed by and their example. 'He that walketh with wise huge, patient, docile ox, drawing the crookthe account of the desertion of four men from the 24th Regiment, and the tragical fate of one of them, who was shot dead by the party in pursuit, on his refusal to give himself up to justice. There is also the following editorial paragraph ;-

To our Military Friends Now that the Vindicator finds its way into the Barracks and Mess Houses, it is only right that we should cater somewhat for our friends in the military circles, for whom we hence, learn and understand every step you take. have some sort of frater feeling, having once Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy ourselves formed a unit of the Duke of ways be established.' Wellington's army. An article, headed Who'd be a soldier?' will be found in this day's number, which will give an idea of the sort of liberty a soldier in the Colonies enjoys. 'To be flogged or shot if he be day and generation, it is nevertheless true that a caught one yard beyond 1760 without a few short years of absence will leave scarce a pass!' whilst a communication signed 'An Old Soldier, will give those now in the army this train of reflection by the death of our late an idea how they will be treated by the beloved Bishop, the Hon. Dr. Stewart. He was but ready to sing every one officials in Canada, after the whole is read the first Rector of Trinity Church in this village, many will be found to exclaim, with us, ... He may be said to have been the first under Who'd be a soldier?' and few to censure God who caused the true Gospel light to shine soldiers for endeavouring to escape into the upon the inhabitants of this section of country United States.' -- Vindicator.

If paragraphs such as these are not expressly intended to sow the seeds of dissention among the troops, we know not what would be more likely to do so. The apparent sympathy of Papineau and his gang for the soldiers, is in admirable keeping with the affection so strongly displayed by the clique for the 15th Regiment in general, and in particular for Hands, a private of the 24th Regiment who was murdered here recently. That they are equally fond of the 32d and of the Royals is most true, with a suitable inscription, in some conspicuous the very name of the latter regiment being part of Trinity Church near the altar, as a testiparticularly unpalatable to their traitorous stomachs.

For the Missiskoui Standard. THE FIRE SIDE-No. 41.

More than forty years ago, in a country beyond the seas, did I exercise myself more than once, in trying to form the letters which compose the following sentence, 'Without a friend the world is but a wilderness,' and now, at this distance of time, I cannot bring myself to question the soundness of the sentiment which it involves. Man is a social being, and does not love to be always alone, nor that those with whom he mingles in life should be his enemies. Friends are a blessing of inestimable value; but like every gift of Providence, we must endeavor to use the means of procuring, and of retaining them. ' A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly,' otherwise he cannot expect that their friendship will be durable. I do not envy the man who can sing, as the expression of his own feel-

I care for nobody, no, no not I

And nobody cares for me, notwithstanding the vast accession to human or indifferent. The Scriptures require of the followers of Christ that they should be 'courteous.' 1st Peter. 3 . 8.

number, who, from various causes, are incapable ded that the banishment would leave for of being friends. Such persons as are sunk in him too little stock in trade. vice, and rendered, by their vicious habits, besotted in feeling, reckless of their character, and sceptical with regard to moral obligation, are, in this county was held in this village. The last commenced the first of the above brans also commenced the first of the above branch also commen are, by their example, deducting from the virtues ted for exhibition, consisting of horses, cate the happiness of human life. The compassion, good wishes, and prayers of the tle, sheep and swine was a very fine speci- hands. benevolent may, and ought to, follow the wander, men of the capability of the county to proing, straying, reckless sinner, but the endearing attachment of the friend cannot. We love the person who is amiable for his good qualities, but the number brought forward was smaller to the friend cannot. We love the person who is amiable for his good qualities, but the number brought forward was smaller to the friend cannot. We love the person who is amiable for his good qualities, but the number brought forward was smaller to the first quality, with rectangular to the first quality and the superior to the first quality, with rectangular to the first quality, with rectangular to the first quality and the first quality and the superior to the first quality and the first quality and the superior to the first quality and the first quality are the first quality and the first qu

he is avoided, by those who study to 'eschew ered into the barn, and the stock then on distinct properties are included in one description, evil.' He may, if he be rich, set himself up for a misanthrope, but he only transfers his affections from generals to particulars—from his county, would exhibit this section of the from generals to particulars,—from his fellow men, as his brethren of the human race, in the first place to his property, because it can procure favored by nature, and capable of being imfavored by him his necessary comforts; and in the second proved to an extent which would reward Place, to particular persons, not the most worthy, the cultivator as much as any other part of

gain friends that will flatter the most abandoned; springs of water, clear as crystal, pour out

possess it, you must shew yourself 'friendly,' by the barns are capacious to receive;where, cultivating in yourself, and in your conduct, the Seek them among those who will improve your sentiments and your morals, by their information draft-where, on every farm, is found the men shall be wise : but a companion of fools shall ed plough, or ponderous cart, not by the be destroyed.' 'Tell me your company and I will tell you who you are.' 'Evil communica. tions corrupt good manners.' Be careful how you allow yourself to deviate from the paths of rectitude. The first wrong step is most critical & dangerous. 'Men's evil manners live in brass; the name of an early riser may sleep till noon,' of the gods. J. R.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

after their emigration from the neighboring States :- He has been the author of innumerable such is the transitory nature of every thing beneath the sun, his name will soon hardly be mentianed among us.

Since then, there is danger of this it seems to me that his Lordship's friends in this part of the country ought to raise a small subscription for the purpose of erecting a small marble monument, mony of their respect for his memory,... as a mark of their gratitude to God for his goodness where they will find the following explanain sending them a pastor whose praise is in all the churches,'...and as a proof of their desire discretion of the Publisher, until all arthat his name should be held in veneration by rearages are paid. their children's children until the latest genera-

C. P. R. St. Armand East, 22d Sept. 1837.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 26, 1837.

The papers contain sage conjectures respecting the course, likely to be followed, as the result of the general election in England. It is thought that a change of Ministry will take place before long. Some pretend to relate conversations which the Premier is supposed to have held on the subject, in which his Lordship is made to say, that he will not remain in office, if he must carry on the Government by the help because a human being, entirely in this position, of Mr. O'Connell's tail. We do not beif any such are to be found, is in the lowest lieve a word of it. If he can remain in ofstate of degredation that I can imagine. Neither fice, what does he care whose tail or head in ancient, nor in modern history do I read of supports him, if he be but supported by any person, renowned for any virtue or good some tail? But if he is aware that out he quality, that had not a particular friend. Yet, must go, it may do very well, and look ver happiness which may accrue from the cultivation ry dignified, to turn up his nose, and exof friendship among men, there are beings who claim that the grapes are too sour to do not heed the recommendation of the wise man, be worth contending for. It is not the first by shewing themselves 'friendly.' It would seem time that necessity tried to adorn herself as if it never entered into their minds; that it with the mantle of virtue. His Lordship was requisite, or secviceable, or to their advan- possibly may have learned a salutary lesson tage, to be fair, candid, affable and obliging, in the Queen's reported dismissal of the Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

or indifferent. The Society of the Church of the Ch her determination to judge of measures by James Reid. the rule of right and wrong. To banish There are others, and they are not few in expediency, his Lordship may have conclusive to be attended to when met.

On Thursday last the Cattle Shew for we can only pray that God may have mercy on than we had seen on former occasions. The BOOKS OF REGISTRY, him whose vices are justly our aversion, because it is the command of heaven that we should 'have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darks pess.'

than we had seen on former occasions. The concourse of people was very great, not less we should suppose than a thousand, but we did not observe many strangers.

LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion but we did not observe many strangers. Wretched then, must be the lot of that person We regret this, especially as the crops being made to increase the publicity of the plan. who is no sooner known, wherever he goes, than which are now in the process of being gath- months will be 10s. when not more than three

The rubicon once passed, moral who may, for selfish reasons, flatter his vanity. Lower Canada that may be mentioned. We but the poor bankrupt in character, morals and their cool, refreshing rills, on almost every reputation as well as in fortune, sunk in vice and wretchedness, alas! who will care for him?

farm....where the ground yields wheat, and all other kinds of grain, down to the rich they are disposed to let them in whole or in I would therefore say of friendship, that to inviting potato, in greater abundance than part, to the saddle, the turf and the harness, or the horns, but the yoke; and the lowing gentle cow, followed by her calf, far larger than the seigniorial cow, before he is four months old, slowly moving home at night, ready to where settlers will find every facility and advanpour out into the snow white pail abundance their virtues we write in water.' 'He who gets of milk, richer and sweeter than the nectar

O ye city gentlemen why did ye not leave your Day Books and your Ledgers, and your traffic and come out to breathe the fresh air of the country, last Thursday? You would have seen a large meeting of However much men may be esteemed in their men well fed, well clothed, well mounted, well pleased with one another, without a word to assail your ears about politics, or grievances, or Papineau, or any such stuff,

' My Wheat, my Potatoes and Oats, My Horse that I ride and my Ox, My Beef, Butter, Mutton and Pork

Are all from the ground which I work. In every direction were waggon loads of rich cake and pies and sweet apples; and benefits-both spiritual and temporal to us and before it was dark, our brave and loyal to our fathers, and yet unless something be done, yeomanry contentedly and proudly meassteeds, or easy gigs, or in their swift-going waggons, over the smooth, hard roads.

That the cause may be understood,

That the cause may be understood, why we have not discontinued the STAND ARD, to the address of three or four Gentlemen, who have requested its discontin- Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad uance, we would refer them to our Terms, tion :- No paper discontinued, except at the

Will some of our friends furnish us with a few loads of WOOD, immediately?

Montreal Prigos Curren

| Montreal Frices Current. | ON SUNDAY |
|---|--|
| S d S d S Color S Color S Color S Color | From Montreal. Princess Victoria. 10 o'clock, A. M. 4 'P. M. First class Passengers through Second do do do To and from St. Johns or Moi day Children half price, Application for freight or pa treal to be made on board the The public will take notice, prevent those losses, mistakes lays which must arise, unleregularity be observed in the reering of freight, the Company to the following regulations: |
| Prime mess 95 0 = 0 0 Prime 72 6 = 75 0 Cargo 60 0 = 62 6 | lst.—All freight intended to |

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

on the 25th inst. Caleb Bafber,
Mrs Sarah Smith,
Zer Leonard jr.,
Columbus Scofield, Zer Leonard jr., Mr Demick, Hazen Willey, Mr Demick,
Mr Demick,
Hazen Willey,
L H Nutting, Esq.
William Lavery,
William Lavery,
Columbus Scoffeld,
Omic Lagrange,
Mrs Mary Ingalls,
Henry Toof,
Mrs Jane Perkins,

TEMPERANCE. THE quarterly meenting of the Frelighsburg

Temperance Society will be held at Trinity

An address may be expected from the Revd.

A general attendance of members is desired, as

By Order S. P. LALANNE, Sec. F. T. S. Frelighsburg, 19th September, 1837.

Land Agent and Accountant.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real es-

The Charge for registering for the first three

Montreal 21st. August 1837. St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

brooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Sher-Canada, an extensive range of

Woolen

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artiszans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbroke. Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER,

tage which can usually be expected in a new September 4th, 1837.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE, Groceries

Goods!

HE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES

ment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confiured their way home, on their prancing dent that their Stock, for variety and quality, is

vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

n MONDAY next, the Ilth instant and until further notice From Montreal. | Fr From Laprairie. Princess Victoria

Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M.
5 P. M. 9 o'clock, A. M. 12½ ' P. M. 4 ' P. M.

From Laprairie.

Princess Victoria.

6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.
10 1-2 'A. M. From St. Johns.
Cars, by Locomotive
9 o'clock, A. M. Quarter past 2, P. M.

om St. Johns. s, by Locomotive s o'clock, A. M.

that in order to and vexatious de-

cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place red at either end of

of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

-Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th. - Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be deliv vered at the Station House.

will be delivered at the Station House. 6th .- Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee. Montreal, Sept. 5.

LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor

JAMES GILLIN, and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

3,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June

and dated at Brome, on or about the I6th June, 1836, as no other cansideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. I, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal shew, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof. parent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

note of hand drawn in favor of the subscri her and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime day mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the month of September last, and payable th- in the evening.

ounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

Shefford, 4th April, 1837.

Notice.

HE business in the Factory of the Hon-ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth
will be dressed, viz:

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indi-

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year. Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors, Six pence per yard, eash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; ninepence per yard, payable at the

end of the year.
CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above-Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

Advertisement.

Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank, Queenston, September I, 1837. To the Editors of the Montreal Gazette.

ENTLEMEN,—Having been informed by respectable individuals who have lately visited your city, that it is generally believed therethat the Ottawa Bank is connected with this In. St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Camplete Assort.

Wed from reports got up and industriously circulated by persons interested in that Bank, we wish through the medium of your paper, to make through the medium of your paper, to make stitution, and that the impression had been receiknown to the public, that no connection whateverdoes exist or ever has existed between that Bank We are, Gentlemen very respectfully

your obedient servants,
P. C. H. BROTHERSON, Cashier.
JOS. HAMILTON, Director.

Card.

RS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the N.S. BELLAMY, on retiring from the V. Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will marit.

merit. Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial

ontreal same
7s. 6d.

sassage from Mon-Princess Victoria.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. JOHN BAKER.

St. Johns & Troy

in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed 2d.—No freight wil be considered as delivered the Company anless a Shipping List or Bill 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company anless a Shipping List or Bill 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company anless a Shipping List or Bill 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company anless a Shipping List or Bill 2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Pice and Adssistant River.

Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Pice and Adssistant River.

Lowell is a Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Pice and Adssistant River.

Lowell is a Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Company and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Company and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Company and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Company and Stanstead Lines; the former passing the Value of the Company and Stanstead Lines; the Company and Sta

Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the 5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie still be delivered at the Station House.

Sth.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie st. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, &

careful drivers, recommend this route to the pub-lic, as being the shortest, levelest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to con-

nect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.

J CLARK, J.BALCH, C. ELKINS, A. SEARS, H. BORIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, tors.

RAIL-ROAD LINE OF

Mail Stages

FROM STANSTEAD-PLAIN TO

ST. JOHNS. Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, Proprie-CLEMENT &

TUCK, FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday N. B. All persons are forbid buying or dis mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening. Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, V3 2-12w he advantages of this new line are obvious.

REMORSE.

Beware, lest ye be led into temptation ! Shun every avenue that leads to sin!
Though sweet the lure, and strong the inclination And bright the prize may seem we hope to

Resist them-for they bring but grief and wails Remorse-despair-endless and unavailing !

Oh, agony! that each recorded crime Haunts, like a ghost, the footsteps of the past Marring its lovely image; like that clime
O'er which the Upas' baleful breath is cast.
And happiness...it was not made for us, When there is that within disturbs our spirit thus

There comes no light with morning-joy with days Nor calm with eve, nor quiet with the night; There breathes no charm in all the green array Of vernal woods ;...no longer we delight In the wild-birds' music, 'mid the summer braes And streams, where we have strayed in early days!

We think on what we were -on what we're now And conscience... Argus-eyed...it will not sleep! And stern conviction summons to the brow, And the cold cheek, shame & confusion deep.... Oh! for a draught of Lethe, to destroy Rememberances that tell alike of grief and joy!

Remorse is not repentance. The one leads

Down to perdition's pit: the other, with hope Patience, and faith in the REDEEMER's deeds, Shall teach us with temptation's power to cope, And guide us on through interposing gloom, To scenes of everlasting bliss, beyond the tomb Glasgow, June, 1837. D. M.

REPRESENTATION

ON

The Legislative Union of the Provinces, &c.

(Continued.)

These effects of a spirit so violently and pertinaciously opposed to the feelings, interests and desires of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of British origin, have produced an inevitable necessity for uniting the Provinces, a necessity originating in permanent and essential evils, which cannot be remedied by any less or compre-

well as in their general feeling of attachment ports to be established in Lower Canada, quences alike disastrous with those anticis is not the less unconstitutional and at varithe two races in Lower Canada.

previnces, and the relations which have provincial union has been demonstrated, been established between them by nature, not only from the seperate views and disafford but one outlet to the sea, and one similar institutions, laws and feelings of the channel of communication with the mother two provinces, but also from the causes of country; that outlet is in the possession of collision existing between them, arising Lower Canada, and all the revenue arising from the unwarrantable interference of from the foreign trade of the provinces, is Lower Canada, with the chartered rights collected and retained by her, subject to a and privileges of her sister province, by obquadrennial division by arbitrators, indif-structing the freedom of interprovincial inferently appointed by the executive govern-tercourse between them; by impeding the ment of each province. It must be admitted, settlement of Upper Canada, from the imthat this is the best system of apportionment position of taxes upon emigrants from the ulation of Lower Canada, is in the proporwhich could be devised under present cir- mother country arriving at the only seacomstances; but it must be allowed at the ports of the provinces; by depriving Upsame time, that perfect satisfaction to both per Canada of her fair proportion of revenprovinces cannot be permanently secured, ue, for her consumption of dutiable goods 16029 -being less than the annual increase because Upper Canada must at an early imported into the Lower Province; by of Upper Canada by 2683. period claim a more correct and accurate checking the growing prosperity of Upper to which she has hitherto submitted, and ments in progress in that province, for Lower Canada of British origin, in the one which will augment her proportion of increasing their mutual wealth and resour- seigniorial parts of the province, claim promount; whilst Lower Canada could not each other and with the neighbouring Gov- in general, and in particular for a participafail most stienuously to oppose any other ernment; and from the unconstitutional as tion in those political privileges which were basis of division, tending to reduce still sumption of a legislative authority by Low- granted to all the inhabitants of Lower present less than she is entitled to retain; laws affecting the well being and indepenmy persons think that it actually despoils Canada trade act; and it is conceived that Another serious source of interprovincial conflict between them.

irritation and disagreement, arises from the indifference manifested by the French Ca- union, the best founded apprehensions are nadians in general, to the progressive pros- entertained, that without the adoption of a perity and settlement of Lower Canada, determinate and final legislation upon this and especially from the disinclination on the important subject, the same causes of interpart of the assembly of Lower Canada, to provincial collision and hostility, which now co-operate with the Legislature of the Up-exist, will remain and of course be more turn, a centre of growth to another circle. per Province, in the magnificent improve-ments now in progress, at the expense of to rapid settlement encouraged by her more the latter, in the great channel of communi-liberal institutions and her better state of cation common to both, which if completed law, progressively advance; these latent the assistance of the volcano and the earththrough their contemplated extent must causes of hostility will break forth at no disproduce the greatest commercial advantage tant period, when the sound policy of that

only be rendered imperfect in their use- ported. fulness, but their anticipated advantages Nor is this equality of provincial repre- of the 23d instant, contains the following

Canada, to assist their advancement. tending to throw obstacles in the way of being reduced with so much celerity, that a inst. Our informant states that at the time

grants, and of enabling indigent persons of inhabitants, and their extremely rapid in- great as represented. that description to proceed to their place crease of numbers. by which not only emigration to Upper vinces, and their rate of increase, will be canada from the United Kingdom is impered to purchase all and examine for thems canada from the United Kingdom is impered to purchase when it to purchase will please call and examine for thems selves before purchasine elsewhere. ded, but even the inhabitant of that Province have been compiled from authentic sour. returning to his home by the St Lawrence, ces:is liable to be taxed by an odious impost. TABULAR VIEW OF THE POPU-This taxation, is so far as it regards the inhabitants of Upper Canada, at variance with the spirit of the Canada trade, act, and the constitutional rights of his Ma- Rate of Increase in the General Populajesty's subjects residing in that province. By the same Imperial act, it is declared

that 'the division of the province of Quebec, into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was intended for the common benefit of his Majesty's subjects residing within both of the newly constituted provinces, and not in any manner to obstruct the intercourse, or prejudice the trade to be carried on, by the inhabitants of any part of the late province of Quebec, with Great Britain or with other countries,' and that 'it was expedient, that the productions of the province of Upper Canada should be permitted to be exported without being made subject, by any act of the province of Lower Canada, supsymbol of indirectly, to duties or impositions on their arrival in that province, or in passing through the waters thereof,' wherefore it was there-in enacted, that 'all boats and other crafts belonging to his Majesty's subjects, coming from the province of Upper Canada, into the province of Lower Canada, not laden with the productions of any foreign country, should not be subject to any rate, tax, duty cial state, 6th Will. IV c. 24, has endeavoured to obstruct that interprovincial free-Nor can it be concealed, that the exis- dom of intercourse, by requiring 'all boats ting dissimilarity between the two provinces, and crafts to enter and report at the port in their laws institutions and customs as of Coteau du Lac, or any other port or to the parent state must if not prevented and though this statute is inoperative from by their legislative union, lead to conse- the difficulties attending its inforcement, it pated as likely to affect the inhabitants of ance with the spirit of the Canada trade act.

The geographical situation of the two It is conceived that the necessity of a period claim a more correct and account of du- consumption of du- canada, from a culpable disinclination or are thus secured by an equal representation Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont. mode or estimating her concumption, an absolute refusal to assist in the improve- to the joint Assembly, the inhabitants of Nathan Hale, Troy. the revenue greatly beyond its present a ces, for facilitating their intercourse with tection for their rights as British subjects more what she considers to be even at er Canada over Upper Canada, in making Canada, by the constitutional laws of the and it is stated in the report of the arbi-dence of the latter, in absolute violation of trator of the Upper Province, appointed in the rights and privileges guaranteed to her the year 1836, that in Lower Canada, may by the constitutional act as well as by the that province of her lawful revenue; whilst the more than questionable policy of delayin Upper Canada, an impression extensively ing a measure of such vital importance, must prevails, that the share assigned to the lat- be rendered manifest, by the impossibility ter, at each succeeding arbitration, is less of applying a remedy at some distant period, than her just proportion.' The difficulty after the provinces and especially Upper of adjusting the scale by arbitration there- Canada, shall have much further advanced fore, arising from these conflicting claims, in numerical population and jealous indewill shortly become so great, as only to pendence, and when the present prejudibe settled by the power of the strongest ces and irritations shall have become exasperated into fierce dissention and hostile

Urgent as is the necessity of a provincial final measure shall have been made evident, The enlarged views of the inhabitants of and the practicability of its being carried Upper Canada have boldly extended beyond into effect shall have been rendered almost their own frontiers into the rich and pro- hopeless. It is for this reason conceived, ductive new settlements of the American that an equality in the number of Represen Union; but the great undertakings of instatives to the joint or united assembly, is creased facilities of communication, now of chief importance to render the proposed in progress, as well as those in contempla- union effectual, whereby separate habits come the dominion of man. tion in Upper Canada, for the attraction and prejudices will be overcome, national of the trade of those fertile countries so antipathies gradually removed, and the inrapidly growing into importance, will not terests of the province cherished and sup-

will become absolutely unavailing, from the sentation either unjust or inequitable, when painful information: want of a corresponding spirit in Lower it is considered, that the provinces are Go-

must afford further occasion to inter- ty; and, as regards Upper Canada in par- Louisville, 24 persons had been buried; lative character could have better answered population is immeasurably superior to that its intended purpose, than the Lower Canada, and that she already ada Passenger act, the 6th Wil. IV c. I3. possesses the greater proportion of the trade ada Passenger act, the 6th Wil. IV c. 13, possesses the greater proportion of the trade | 'As these accidents are generally magwhich, under the speciously humane pre- of the provinces, a proportion which will nified, as to the number of killed & woundtence, of creating a fund to defray the ex- continue to augment even above its present ed, we hope that when the particulars are pense of medical assistance for sick emi- amount, from the wants and habits of her ascertained, the disaster may not be so

LATION OF BOTH PROVINCES, AND ITS RATE OF INCREASE.

tion of Lower Canada, from 1760 to 1836, inclusive.

In 1760, the population of the undivided Province

65000

per annum,

1784 to 1825, per annum, i 1825 to 1831, per annum, i 1831 to 1836, 17816 per anunm,

From 1760 to 1836, the population has doubled itself 3 times in Lower Canada. Taking the corrected census returns in in addition. or imposition, notwithstanding any law of Lower Canada to the contrary. Neverthe-less apposed population in December 1836, of the publishers, until arrears are paid. less in contravention of the Imperial act, the the population of Lower Canada would aplegislature of Lower Canada by the provin- pear to double itself in twenty-nine years

> Rate of Increase in the General Papulation of Upper Canada, from the year

| | 1024 0 | 0 10 | oo, incluse | 00. | |
|---------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| In 1824 | | | 149301 | | |
| 1825 | | | 156886—I | nereas | e, 75 If |
| 1826 | | | 164703 | 6 | 7815 |
| 1827 | | | 175100 | | 1042 |
| 1828 | | | 186345 | | 11217 |
| 1829 | | | | . 6 | 10359 |
| 1830 | | | 211569 | • | 1486: |
| | | | 23 1681 | | 233 14 |
| 1831 | | | 269994 | 6 | 2631 |
| 4832 | | | 296870 | 10 16 | 35878 |
| 1833 | | | 320735 | | 2386 |
| 1834 | | | | .6 | 25430 |
| 1835 | | | 346165 375000 | 6 | 2883 |
| 1836 | · fallering | | 4604 to 1699 | | |
| Average | increase f | rom | 1524 to 1828, 1828 to 1832, | Por all | 1806 |
| | | 14 | | | 2821 |
| CONTROL OF THE REAL | | | 1532 to 1836, | | i de Ude Ad |

Gen laverage increase 1824 to 1836, 6 18712 Comparing the census of 1824 with that 1833, and that of IS28 with that of 1836, it appears that the population of Upper Canada has of late doubled in about nine years, which, compared with the pop-

The general average increase of Lower Canada, per annum, from 1825 to 1836, is

Whilst the interests of the two provinces Levi A. Coit, Potton.

(To be continued)

A SIXTH CONTINENT .- An extraordinary phenomenon, presented in the South-) ern Ocean, may render the settlement in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many of latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which, by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by the birds or by the waves, and, from the moment that overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes, in its to her tardier process, she sometimes takes quake. From the south of New Zealand to the north of the Sandwich Islands, the waters absolutely teem with the future seats of civilization. Still, the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work, and the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation and when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will

AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION .- A slip from the office of the cincinnati Whig

We learn from a gentleman who called vernments independent of each other; and in the office this morning, that the steam-It must be freely admitted, that the adoption of any measure by Lower Canada, ulations, by no means great at present, is the Mississippi river, on Tuesday the 15th

the settlement of her sister province, few years will entirely remove that inequals the passengers left, which had arrived at

As soon as the noise of the explosion The actual population of the two pro- had subsided, and it was possible to make which will be sold as low as at any other store ly cleared of freight and every thing which stood in the way. The unfortunate deck passengers were all terribly scalded, together with the cooks and several of the hands. Many of them, in their agony, fled to the shore, stripped themselves of their clothes, tearing off with them much of the skin. It was several hours before any of them died, and not until a boat could be dispatched to Bloomington, and return, that medical assistance could be obtained. At eleven o'clock, the steamboat obtained. At eleven votets, and took her in tow as far Adventure, captain Van Houren came up Just received and for sale by RUSSELL & ROBERTS. as Bloomington. A letter from a passenger in the Dubuque, dated at that place, NEW YORK & MONTREAL says: 'It is due to captain Smoker, the captain of the Adventure, the citizens of Bloomington, and all others who had an opportunity of rendering any assistance, to eay that they did every thing in their power to relieve and mitigate the pains of the unfortunate sufferers.'

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. Missiskoul Bay, Dec. 6th, 1836. V2-53 end of six months. If paid in advance Is. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged

Six lines and under, two srillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not evceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent in-sertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent inser

A liberal discount to those who advertise by Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accor-

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham, P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Elihu Crossett, St. Armand. Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg. Galloway Ereligh, Bedford. Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville. Abner Potter, Brome, Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

P. H. Knowlton, Brome. Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Henry Boright, Sutton. Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg. Henry Wilson, Lacole.

Albert Chapman, Caldwells' Manor. Horace Wells, Henryville, Allen Wheeler, Noyan.

Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas. E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt. Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton. William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments MUST be made.

Notice.

LL persons having claims against the Estat

V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

St. Armand West,
July 31st, 1837. V3 17—3m.

Wool Carding. HE subscriber would beg to intimate to his

friends and the public, that his CARDING MACHINES

are in complete order for business; and that he by Dec. 6, 1836. holds himself it readiness to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

New Firm

HE undersigned returns his best acknow and, in returning his thanks for past lavors, and, in returning his thanks for past lavors, hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a constant of the secure and the secure as the s

al patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the husiness will be continued at his old stand, in business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

OREN J. KEMP,

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

New Goods!!

Stanle Arreles.

July 18th, 1837.

Bushels St. Ubes SALT general assortment of Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Otter, South Sea Seal, Nutre, Seal and Jenett Caps, Boas, Ruffs, Tippets, Jenett Collars and Gloves, Buffalo Robes, &c. &c. &c., for sale by W. W. SMITH.

2,000 Menots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just Landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise aquantity of blown SALT, —ALSO a heavy Stock of general

Merchandize, and for sale Wholesale & Retail by W. W. SMITH.

Missiskoui Bay, 23d Nov., 1836. V2-35

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm

HE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery

and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc. and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.
A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

For Sale,

N Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment casy. Apply to P. C. GILMOUR & CO. Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 1tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea

25 do. H.S. 15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do. 25 Bags Rio Coffee, 25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Cavendo. dish

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do. 20 Bags Pepper and Pimento, 40 Matts Capia,

2 Tons Trinedad Sugar, 2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar, and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sa w. W. W. SMITH. by V2-355

Cara. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-- habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,

that he still continues the Tailoring

usiness in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his though for past favors, he and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he

will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to No. B. WA

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.